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INDIANA LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT

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## INCREASED DEMAND FOR LIBRARY SERVICE

Libraries were created by our democratic society in order that every citizen might have throughout life the means of self-education.

More people used libraries, more books were borrowed from libraries, and more books were used in library reading rooms in 1932 than ever before. Sample reports from 33 cities representing only one-tenth of the total population of the United States show that the number of books borrowed from their libraries in 1932 was 81,663,423, an increase of 37 per cent since 1929.

Economic and social insecurity has led men and women to attempt to understand through reading the fundamental and current problems which confront them as citizens. Books on the business of earning a living are in great demand. So also are the books of many kinds which contribute to the maintenance of a spirit of hope.

Library expenditures are a small part of the public budget. With few exceptions libraries have been operated without extravagance, with an intelligent regard to the public interest and the taxpayer's burden. It is nevertheless the duty of library administrators to reevaluate the library's services in terms of present conditions, to distinguish sharply between essentials and non-essentials, and to seek new ways of carrying on the most necessary activities at the lowest possible cost.

—Adopted by A. L. A. Council.

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**WHY TRUSTEES MEET!****By Mrs. John Forrest Brenneman****President's Address, Indiana Library Trustees Association, 1932**

The fact that you are here indicates that *your* Board of Trustees believes in the value and benefit to be derived from these annual meetings and contacts with other library trustees.

The success of any business is influenced by the county, state and national trade organizations that comprise the leaders in the various lines of work. Trade organizations are watching for opportunities to promote the interests of their business in every possible way; they hold conventions which give the members a chance to become personally acquainted with one another and with the men who have achieved the greatest success in their line. In running any organization, business or profession the responsible head should have as thorough a knowledge of his particular duties as can reasonably be obtained, and an interchange of ideas between those confronted by the same problems and difficulties is always beneficial to the business. Some one has said that legally "the board of trustees is the public library."

If this is true, then the library's business is just as much our business as our own private business, if not more so. Our trustees' association meets annually that trustees may find out how other trustees are meeting the problems that confront them. Association with other people of common interest develops your own ability, it makes you think. These meetings send trustees home with new inspiration, fresh courage and a helpful point of view.

Every library in the state would profit by sending a trustee each year to the state meeting. I consider it a good investment. I would like to ask you how the man stands in your estimation who will not join his trade association, support it, and help promote the welfare of the business he represents. Business men call conferences of salesmen to increase profits. Conferences

are just as necessary when it is a question of the advancement of ideals. Every library should belong to the Indiana Library Trustees' Association and always be represented at its meetings, because in union there is strength and because in cooperation there is efficiency. It has been said many times that cooperation is the keynote of modern library development. Cooperation is really the keynote of every constructive work.

By meeting each year and exchanging ideas—telling of our successes and failures, our experiences—we gain the good ideas of the other trustees of the state and are warned so as to avoid their failures. Are you certain that your library is using the most efficient methods, or are you taking the librarian's word for it? Do you know what other libraries over the state are spending for the various items in their budgets? Comparisons are sometimes very helpful. We should seek to raise the standard of efficiency in our libraries in every way at our command.

The function of a library is to turn money into book service. This it does, not by saving but by spending. A financial method which is economy for a family spells lost opportunity for a library. But spending wisely is necessary.

The place assigned the public library by general consent is that of an integral part of our system of public and free education. Theodore Roosevelt once said: "After the church and school the free public library is the most effective influence for good in America. The moral, mental and material benefits to be derived from a carefully selected collection of good books, free for the use of all the people, cannot be overestimated."

In 1920 Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall said, in closing an address before the Michigan Library Association, that "the

school teachers and librarians will make or mar the future of American citizenship."

We all recognize the importance of education as the basis of the nation's economic, industrial and political life, but I wonder if the importance of the library in the educational economy of the nation is yet generally recognized.

We, as trustees, have a big job. You remember Lewis Carroll's Alice in Wonderland, where the Red Queen tells Alice "You have to run just as fast as you can to stay where you are." There is no question whatever of standing still—we must work as hard as we can and then harder, to make the desired progress we hope for—the goal that is worth attaining.

I believe in fellowship and I hope that those present here today will become acquainted with each other. Association engenders enthusiasm. Enthused by the successes related by our fellow trustees in convention assembled, we gain a clearer ideal, true inspiration and real information, and

resolve to go home and make our own library a greater success.

I am reminded of a beautiful symbolic custom which used to prevail in old St. Petersburg, in Russia, many years ago. On a certain night in every year a vast multitude of devoted people assembled in the great cathedral, each one bearing an unlighted taper. Imagine for a moment the grandeur of such an awe-inspiring scene—the darkness, the silence, the all-pervading reverent spirit of a devout people, the long anticipation. Suddenly, out of the darkness gleams a single lighted taper that in turn kindles another, and another, and still another, until their glow illuminates that vast cathedral in one glorious blaze of light. We come here today, few in number, yet each bearing *our* unlighted tapers. I have lighted mine, and by this touch I pass on to you the opportunity to light your tapers and give to others here the light and wisdom of your experiences as library trustees.

## THE PIED PIPER OF THE MODERN HOSPITAL

By Mrs. Carolyn Folz, Hospital Librarian, Evansville Public Library

The subject "The Pied Piper of the modern hospital"—recalls instantly Brownings's famous tale of the Pied Piper, who with his magic pipe drew from the ancient city of Hamelin the rats which infested it and led them forth to be drowned. Analogies, if pressed too far, become strained, but I think that I may reasonably point out a simple comparison, in order to explain the title. The hospital librarian, by the magic of books, attempts to draw from the weary convalescent the pain and worry and boredom that infests him, just as the piper drew the rats from stricken Hamelin town. Here our analogy ends, however, for while the piper piped out but one tune, whatever subjective appeal it may have had for each rat, the effective piper of the modern hospital must have an extensive repertoire with tunes to appeal to the varied moods and mental tastes of each patient.

In a public library many factors must be considered in order to give a patron the book best suited to his individual needs: his purpose in reading, his educational background, the books he has read, and the books available from which to make a selection are some of these. Hospital libraries present still other considerations: the nature of the illness, the stage of convalescence, such a variable and intangible quality as the mood of the patient—all of these conditions must be taken into account, as well as the taste, intelligence, and background of the individual.

Just as in a public library the purpose for which a book is to be read influences its selection, so the criterion in selecting a book for the hospital use should be the purpose of hospital libraries.

That purpose, briefly, is to help the patient get well. The therapeutic value of the wise use of books is so generally rec-

ognized by the medical profession as to need little comment. The inclusion of articles on hospital libraries in professional medical and hospital journals in indicative of the interest in this service. Dr. William L. Russell, Medical Director of the Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, N. Y., states: "The psychological aspects of illness are receiving more attention and are more clearly recognized than ever before. It is realized that the re-action of an individual to disease-producing agencies and conditions, even those which bring about organic changes in the tissue of the body, is to a considerable extent determined and shaped by his state of mind, and also that physical symptoms and even complete disability may be produced by influences which operate through the emotions and thoughts and that these conditions may be cured by measures directed to the mind."\*

If books are to help patients to get well by molding their states of mind, it is important that there be none in a hospital collection that could retard convalescence by molding the wrong sort of attitude. Thus, while in general people like to read the same type of books when they are sick as when they are well, there is a distinction between books for the sick and for the well which should be observed. For example, a well educated man who enjoys distinction of phrasing would read Wilde's "Dorian Gray" with pleasure in its beauty and disregard for its moral implications. The same man, ill, might read the book and become so depressed by its decadent philosophy that the benefit received from reading books with a cheerful outlook on life might be nullified. For this reason the librarian is justified in saying that such a book as "Dorian Gray" is not a hospital book, altho no censorship of the book is implied for people outside of the hospital. Other books will readily come to mind, the reading of which by a person made sensitive by illness would tear down the morale, instead of building it up, as the hospital librarian attempts to do. Minor authors demand a

more careful selection than do well-known novelists like Hardy, for no one would send one of his gloomy masterpieces to a hospital except in a very exceptional case.

Books with objective plots which draw a patient out of harmful introspection are excellent hospital books, provided they have no morbid elements. Even with limitation, which would seem at times to exclude most modern literature, there remain many excellent books, which fill also the physical requirements that they be light in weight, of large, clear print, of a convenient size for reading in bed, and of attractive make-up.

Fiction is most popular. Sometimes one is certain that fiction, like all Gaul, is divided into three parts—love, western, and mystery—of which the first is read by women, the second by men, and the third, if one believes the advertisements, by statesmen, scientists, and financiers. To satisfy the demand for love stories, there should be a generous supply of all the old standbys—Bailey, Norris, Richmond, Widdemer, and the like. The five books by Alice Grant Rosman are light but not trashy, cleverly written and modern. "Visitors to Hugo" especially should be in every hospital. Well-written books with a love interest will appeal to readers who would be impatient with the triviality of Kathleen Norris. Such are Aldrich's "Lantern in her hand" and "A white bird flying"; "Jalna" and its sequels; "The deepening stream" by Dorothy Canfield, which is so good that it must be included despite its small print; Anne Green's "The Selby's" and "Reader, I married him" and Susan Ertz's books. Some of these have humorous appeal as well. Men will enjoy Willa Cather's "Shadows on the rock" which has been very popular.

Laughter is a great aid to convalescence. Books by Tarkington, Kilbourne, and Alice Hegan Rice appeal to all types, while Morley and Barrie will charm a more subtle taste. "Kathleen" by Morley, like "Visitors to Hugo" should be in all hospitals, "Ether and me" by Will Rogers, "Speaking of op-

\* *Library Journal*, 1924.

erations" by Cobb, "Doctors and specialists" by Fishbein and "Merely the patient" by Harper have a timely appeal as well as a humorous one. Books in all classes that are humorously written are excellent to have in hospitals. Among travel books we have "A tourist in spite of himself" by Newton, and "The road to wildcat" by Risley, which will make the discriminating reader chuckle.

The objective plots of mysteries make them valuable as well as popular if used with discretion. Gruesome details, horror, intense excitement, or the depiction of doctors and nurses as villains, as in "The patient in room 18" make a mystery unsuitable for hospital use. Agatha Christie's are ideal for our purpose. Written in a light and charming style, with a touch of Wodehousian humor and no sombre details, they fill all the demands of a good hospital mystery. Biggers, Cohen, and Milne are also good, and women will like books by Wentworth, Webster and Elizabeth Jordan, because of their strong love interest. Charnwood's "Tracks in the snow" and MacHarg's "Indian Drum" will be popular with men because of the adventure element.

Travel books by enlarging horizons change the drab walls of a hospital room to the glamor of foreign lands. Travel books of all types are needed, from hair raising tales of lion-hunting in Africa to quiet idylls like O'Brien's "White shadows of the South Seas." Men will enjoy Pincho's "To the South Seas" and Birney's "Roads to roam." Halliburton's books are always in demand, and the light manner of "Vagabond de luxe" by Marshall will make it popular among Halliburton fans. "In search of Scotland" by Morton, and his companion volumes on Ireland and England are charming. The attractive illustrations of "Romantic Czechoslovakia" by McBride and its light weight make it excellent for our purpose. The *National Geographic* magazine and the *Travel* are very useful with patients who do not like to read or who are too weak to do more than look at pictures. Eddy's "Challenge of Russia" is

a comprehensive account of the Soviet experiment to give serious readers. Beebe's natural history travel books and Kearton's "Island of penguins" are very popular with men. The adventure in "Hunting the Alaska brown bear" by Eddy will appeal to lovers of the western type of book.

Biography is useful, but the fact that many are depressing in tone as well as heavy in size makes the choice difficult. "A daughter of the Samurai" by Sugimoto satisfies all requirements, and "Grandmother Brown's hundred years," altho large is desirable. "Mr. and Mrs. John Quincy Adams" by Bobbé is a sparkling account of very interesting personalities. Men will like "John D: a portrait in oils" by Winkler, and the popular "Story of San Michele" by Munthe. The infectious humor of "Right off the chest" by Revell makes it popular as well as valuable because of its suggestion of courage to be drawn from the life of a brave woman who was flat on her back for four years.

Poetry should be generously included. Collections that are good are so well-known that I will only mention Schaeffer's "Poetry Cure" as being especially attractive. The dramatic form makes plays easy to read in bed. A few of the good new ones should be available for the rather sophisticated reader who often asks for them. Some of Barrie's ought always to be on hand. "Green Pastures" was very popular last year and is still being asked for.

General information books, such as "Wider horizons" by Gibbons, are hard to find, and for the reader who will be serious tho sick, the A.L.A. Reading with a purpose series is valuable. These books are light, attractive, and authoritative, and have the added advantages of encouraging patients to read further at the public library when recovered. Dimnet's "Art of thinking" and Shaw's "Road to culture" have been used with success.

The books mentioned are listed merely as examples of suitable books. We have no fixed collection in our city hospitals, but maintain the general character of the



selection by sending copies of all suitable replacements and new fiction from the station's collection. As soon as the book is slightly soiled, it is sent to the general extension department. Only immaculate books are used with patients, for we firmly believe that the library should maintain the same standard of cleanliness that is observed in other departments of the hospital. A supervisor, who has had long experience in other hospitals, commented with enthusiasm on the clean, fresh books in our hospital libraries; she approved not only the sanitary precaution, but the cheerful effect the clean colorful backs and front pages have on the patients. There is no possible danger to the public library patrons from books sent back from hospitals, since no contagious or infectious cases are given books. If such a person should read a library book by chance the book is destroyed. The books from the tuberculosis hospital are never returned to the library except for withdrawal.

Having discussed the purpose of hospital libraries and the types of books best suited for us there, we must next consider the problem of the individual patient.

To a certain extent the nature of the illness influences selection; thyroid cases, for example, tend to be nervous and easily excitable; such patients should not be given books which would intensify this condition. David Grayson's "Adventure in contentment breathes restfulness and calm and would be excellent to give to a thyroid patient provided his literary taste approved it. On the other hand, patients with broken limbs may read the most exciting thriller with no restrictions except the general one that it be not depressing in effect. Mental cases are rare in a general hospital, but there are obvious taboos: any suggestion of suicide, murder, or of the particular phobia of the patient. Patients with tuberculosis are characterized by such optimism that it will counteract qualities in a book which might be harmful to one easily depressed. Cancer cases are usually despondent and need books that will cheer them.

Discernment on the part of the librarian is necessary in giving out so-called cheerful books, for while one person would be strengthened by an optimistic philosophy like "Singing in the rain" by Monroe, the Pollyanna type of book would annoy the reader who detests being obviously cheered. If you make a tentative false step here cover your tracks by giving an objectively interesting story which will have the desired effect but which is not labeled "Cheerful." In the same connection, while the librarian should be cheerful, pleasant, and sympathetic, too sugary an "angel of mercy" attitude will be sickening.

Even in a general hospital where the convalescence is usually rapid, patients desire books of increasing heaviness as they progress. Consideration of the stage of convalescence is more necessary in a tuberculosis hospital where the stay is frequently a year. Between the three stages of tuberculosis-minimal, moderately advanced, and advanced, there are many gradations of strength. People often do not realize that mental activity consumes energy as well as does physical activity and that the rest which is imperative is impaired by mental strain. For this reason books which require intense concentration should not be given to patients in the advanced stages. Here again it must be emphasized that the intellectual background of the individual is a determining factor in selection, for what is difficult for an eighth grade graduate would be easy reading for a college student. In cases that are minimal or only moderately advanced, purposeful reading may be encouraged. The librarian here has an educational opportunity. At our tuberculosis hospital there is a very bright Polish girl of 19, who has completed only the ninth grade because of her illness. She has been a patient for two and one-half years. At first only light recreational books were given her, to keep her contented and happy. Increasingly well-written books were used, and gradually she built up a good literary appreciation. She is to be dismissed in six months. The problem of a vocation con-

fronts her. Her illness has closed many occupations, but she realizes her need for an education, and is trying to gain this through the library. Each week she has a sketch or essay for the librarian to correct. Books on composition and literature are given to her and now she plans to take an extension course in English. Because she is so nearly well, her strength is equal to this effort. With most of the patients at the hospital, however, the recreational and therapeutic value of books is stressed. Books and magazines give the vicarious experience that the monotony of hospital life requires, in order to keep the patients interested in life. To some of the patients from out of town, books and visits of the librarian are the only outside contacts. The glow of anticipation that lights their faces as the loaded truck rumbles down the hall is ample reward for aching muscles and tired feet.

It is a challenge to try even harder to prescribe the right book for each mood. Books can not be labeled as specifics for certain moods, as Schauffer prescribes poems in his "Poetry cure" but courage may be increased by reading the story of an inspiring life as Helen Keller's, and gloom banished by a jolly tale like "Kathleen."

For a great many readers it is sufficient that we have enough love stories or mysteries or whatever their choice may be, but it is important that a well-chosen group of distinctive books should be always available for the reader who is discriminating. The ability to recognize such readers and to select books for them intelligently is one of the most important services of the hospital librarian. Altho the purpose of the hospital is not to raise the reading standards of its transient patrons unless the standards of each patient is met the books will not satisfy and will not do the greatest possible good.

The pseudo-high-brow is sometimes vexing. She calls for the latest book that is being discussed, which is usually unsuitable for hospital use, and will take no book that she has not heard is modern. The librarian

here must endeavor to impress the patient with her superior knowledge of books, so that the individual will take the book that is recommended.

Altho their physical condition permits it, people sometimes do not care to take a book. The shy little person, who hesitates until you mention casually, as you should do as soon as possible, that the service is free and from the public library, will reward you with a happy smile when you assure her that she may have as many books as she desires. The true story addict on the other hand, unless she is out of magazines, prefers her confessions to love stories in library books, but will sometimes generously take a book. The man who boasts that he hasn't read a book in ten years can usually be made to remember that he did enjoy that book and may take another. If the librarian shows a personal interest in the individual, many who have never used the public library may become patrons. Advice as to the nearest branch or station has actually resulted in many new registrations. The publicity value to the public library of hospital service cannot be overstated.

People appreciate lastingly the friendly advice extended to them when they are ill, and become staunch supporters of library service wherever they may live. The hospital library is one more way by which we may spread the gospel of books both in our own city and the surrounding territory.

I have mentioned many factors which must be considered in selecting books for the hospital reader. How are these to be determined? Much of the difficulty is solved if the hospital collection is well chosen. Information as to the kind of illness and the stage of convalescence can be gleaned from the supervisor. One learns from experience to estimate quickly what type of books a patient will like, from his approval or rejection of certain types of books, and from tactful questions. The librarian should assume the burden of the conversation, since she should not weary with talking the patient she is trying to rest with books.

In addition to work with patients, the hospital service in Evansville includes books for the personnel. The entire hospital is served, from the pathologist in the laboratories to the cooks and scrub women in the basement. Specialized reference is done for the nurses training classes and for the internes and doctors, and recreational reading is supplied for them as well. The most interesting service to the personnel is with the supervisors who are on call, like the obstetrical supervisor. The entire reading for some nurses is furnished by the librarian, and the selection is left to her judgment. Any book in the public library is available for personnel use, and regular messenger service makes quick filling of requests possible.

In my three years' experience as a hospital librarian I have formulated for my own use certain procedures in selecting books for patients. These procedures I have

attempted to bring before you in this paper. A consideration of the factors which I have mentioned, namely, the nature of the illness, the stage of convalescence, and the taste, intelligence, background and mood of the patient, has aided me to analyze more accurately the book needs of each reader, and to do more effective and intelligent hospital work. The method which I have used is merely suggestive. Hospital library work is highly individual and cannot be reduced to a formula, but some sort of planned procedure is necessary and such a method no doubt each of you has. The point which I wish to impress is the necessity for such a definite technique in book selection for the individual patient, in order that books may have the greatest possible therapeutic value, and that hospital libraries may accomplish most effectively their purpose, of helping the patient to get well.

### NEW BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

Prepared by Carrie E. Scott, Supervisor, Work with Children,  
Indianapolis Public Library

For a number of years there has been great need of an up-to-date book telling girls how to make things. *Handicraft for Girls*, by Edwin T. Hamilton fills this gap in our section of "make and do" books in a big way. Complete, clear directions for all the most popular kinds of handicraft are given, with step-by-step instructions for completing one article in each craft and general directions are included for making other articles by the same method. Each chapter has been tried out by girls to test the clearness of the directions. Stenciling and crayon printing, paper pottery, hooked rugs, fancy costumes, mask making, pottery, batik art, metal craft and jewelry, and leather craft are some of the crafts included. The illustrations, photographs and line drawings add to the usefulness of the book. The author is one of the best known writers on handicraft and is a regular contributor to a number of well-known magazines.

Among other worth while books on art and handicraft are Susan Smith's *Made in America*, *Made in Mexico* and *Made in France*. Readers who are interested in the crafts and who love beautiful hand-made things find these books a joy and delight, for they tell of the various decorative arts of the countries named and connect them up with their historic significance. Two titles, this year, have been added to this group of "Made in" books. One, *Made in England*, is written also by Susan Smith. It deals with the work of noted designers of furniture, silversmiths, pottery and porcelain makers, who added so much to the beauty of things used in every-day life, and made eighteenth century England famous for their contributions to the art of decoration.

The other book in the series is *Made in Russia*, by William C. White. The author says in his foreword, "This is a book about Russian people, written for American



children... Herein are some of the facts about the life of the Russian people, their history, their stories, and their characteristics as they are revealed in their art, their handicraft work and other activities." We learn of the process of making ikons and Palekh boxes, of village wood work and village linen work, of the leather work of Kazan, the silver of the Caucasus, the rugs of Bokhara, and other arts which are being handed down to the Russia of today by the Russia of yesterday. The illustrations by George R. Wren, a Russian artist, are in harmony with the text.

A book which will claim the interested attention of older children is *Winged Moccasins*, a tale of the adventurous Mound-Builders by Abbie Johnston Grosvenor, an Indiana author, whose home is at Richmond. She uses as a frame-work for her story the perilous adventures of Swallow, Small Chieftain, who is a fleet-footed messenger of his tribe. In a graphic manner Mrs. Grosvenor thus reconstructs that remarkable civilization of those prehistoric people who lived in America hundreds of years before white men touched its shores. Swallow, accompanied by his ever-faithful, dog-like comrade, a wolf whelp, runs from city to village and from village to city, warning the mound-builders of the on-coming invasion of hordes of wild Nomadic Indians who threaten the annihilation of the people and the overthrow of Fort Ancient, their mightiest stronghold. The tribes rally at his call, defend the fort and by their strategy and daring save it from destruction. Their cities are delivered and their cherished semi-civilization is insured for ages to come. This book has for us a local interest, for the scene is laid in the country of the Hopewell Mound-Builders, whose area extended over Ohio and Indiana. Their capitol, the home of the Biggest Chief, was near what is now Chillicothe, Ohio. The illustrations add much to the interest of the story for they are line pictures adapted by Ivan Grosvenor from original drawings and carvings found etched on copper, scratched on bone, carved on clay pottery,

and pipe stones by clever mound-builder artists, who thus recorded scenes from the every-day life of their people, concerning whom so little information has come down from the dim past.

Another story of prehistoric times, of special interest to older boys, is *Bran the Bronze-smith*, a tale of the bronze age in the British Isles by J. Reason. In telling the story of the development of "Bran the Fatherless, orphan, outcast and slave," to "Bran the cunning Bronze-smith, Bran the Bull, and a host of other titles that men who loved and honoured him bestowed on him," the author has given us a wonderful picture of the past civilization of these men who lived before history. The illustrations were made by the author. Many of them were sketched from remains of the bronze age found in the British Museum.

Now, coming from the past to the present, here is a biography in which older girls will be especially interested—*Suzanne of Belgium*, the story of a modern girl by Suzanne Silvercruys Farnam, in collaboration with Marion Clyde McCarroll. Suzanne, the daughter of a Belgium nobleman tells of her experiences during the world war; of her flight alone across the Dutch border into England; of her trip to America; her work on behalf of the Belgian relief; her return to her native country; her presentation at court; her marriage to an American; her success as a sculptor, which led to a commission from the Relief in Belgium Educational Foundation to make a bust of Herbert Hoover for the new Louvain Library which was built as a gift of the people of the United States. The whole stimulating narrative sparkles with humor and abounds in colorful descriptions of adventures and romance as thrilling as any found in works of fiction. Adult readers will enjoy reading it as much as children.

*Children of the Soil*, a story of Scandinavia, by Nora Burglon, will be greatly enjoyed by both boys and girls of the intermediate grades. It tells of the achievements of Nicolina and her brother, Guldklumpen,

two crofter children of Sweden, who, with the help of the wonder-working tomte, that came to dwell in the little house behind the goat shed, made their home-place Malmöstrand a real gard. This story of success gained by hard work and cooperation has the real earth touch, and gives much interesting information concerning the everyday life, the manners and customs, of these people who live in the far Northland.

*The Treasure in the Little Trunk* by Helen Fuller Orton is another story that both boys and girls will like. It tells of the adventures experienced by ten-year-old Patty Armstrong and her brother Kanah, two years older, who, with their parents, move in 1823 from their home in a little Vermont village to make a home at the edge of the wilderness in western New York, not ten miles from the shore of Lake Ontario. This journey was made in an oxen-drawn covered wagon, into which were crowded their family belongings, tools and trunks. In the little trunk was Patty's dearest treasure. Around it the author has drawn a wonderfully true picture of pioneering on the frontier, a picture of life of adventure and courage. The story rises to a climax with the opening of the Erie Canal, which gives it a historical background. The quaint embellishments by Robert Ball are in keeping with the spirit of the story and add much to its charm.

For younger readers we have a book about Indians—*Red People of the Wooded Country*, by Therese O. Deming. Here we have recorded the story of Otter and Red Deer, two Indian boys whose homes were birch-bark wigwams in the woodland and who travel with their tribe to visit the

Indians of the plains. It is illustrated by Edwin Willard Deming with forty full-color pictures which vividly portray the dominant manners and customs of these Indians. It is the third volume of the Indian life series, the other two volumes of which are *Little Eagle* for the first grade, and *The Indians in Winter Camp* for second grade. All three of these books will be read with interest and profit by the children of higher grades.

#### Books Mentioned in This Article

- Hamilton, Edwin T. *Handicraft for Girls*. Harcourt. \$3.00.  
 Smith, Susan. *Made in America*. Knopf. \$2.00.  
 Smith, Susan. *Made in Mexico*. Knopf. \$2.00.  
 Smith, Susan. *Made in France*. Knopf. \$2.00.  
 Smith, Susan. *Made in England*. Nelson. \$2.00.  
 White, William C. *Made in Russia*. Knopf. \$2.00.  
 Grosvenor, Abbie Johnston. *Winged Moccasins*. Appleton. \$2.00.  
 Reason, J. *Bran the Bronze-Smith*. Dutton. \$2.00.  
 Farnam, Suzanne Silvercruys and McCarroll, Marion Clyde. *Suzanne of Belgium*. Dutton. \$2.50.  
 Burglon, Nora. *Children of the Soil*. Doubleday. \$2.00.  
 Orton, Helen Fuller. *The Treasure of the Little Trunk*. Stokes. \$1.75.  
 Deming, Therese O. *Red People of the Wooded Country*. Albert J. Whitman. \$1.25.

#### BOOK LISTS AND NEWS NOTES

*The Oxford companion to English Literature* compiled and edited by Sir Paul Harvey is a new reference volume which will be of great use in every library. Alphabetically arranged will be found explanations of allusions in literature and facts about authors and their novels, poems, plays,

plots and characters. Its main treatment deals with fifty generations of authors though a few living writers are included.

The *Bulletin* of the American Library Association shows great continued improvement. Not only is it most excellently printed at the Lakeside Press but the account of

meetings and reporting of addresses and discussions on many topics pertinent to the times makes it necessary to every librarian alive to his job. It is a big value free with a three or five dollar membership in the A.L.A.

*Leads*, no. 9, January 1933, the informal news letter published by the Publicity committee of the American Library Association has as its subject "The library as a social force." Very valuable information for all librarians will be found in every page—grouped under the following subjects: Part 1. Rediscovery of the public library, 1929-32. Pt. 2. Service to the Unemployed. Pt. 3. Building for the future. Pt. 4. Budget making in a depression. Pt. 5. The value of libraries.

*The Standard catalog for public libraries annual supplement for 1932* has been edited by Minnie Earl Sears. It contains five sections—biography, fine arts, history and travel, science and useful arts, social sciences. All these annual supplements are cumulative including in addition to the new titles all those in previous supplements. 2316 titles are included, 604 of which are new. Valuable to all libraries but especially to small and medium sized institutions. Wilson. Subscription.

A good list to place in the hands of parents or study groups wanting up-to-date material on child training is the 1932 edition of the *Parents' Book Shelf* compiled by Dr. Ada Hart Arlitt for the N.C.P.T. and published by the A.L.A. Both books and pamphlets are listed. They are grouped under Pre-School child, Intermediate, and Adolescent. There are also short lists on the family, character education, heredity, sex education, and children's reading. The pamphlet covers eight pages and is priced at \$1.50 per 100. Single copies are 5c in stamps.

*Booklist Books*, 1932 lists, describes, classifies, and catalogs about 200 books of 1932, selected by librarians as among those actually found most useful. A buying guide and cataloging aid for small libraries; a checklist for large libraries and branches;

a reference list for loan assistants, readers' advisers, and the public. Supplements new A.L.A. Catalog, 1926-1931. A.L.A. 65c.

*The Cataloging of children's books* by Elva S. Smith is a brief historical sketch, a statement of the need and uses of a separate children's catalog, a discussion of basic principles, main and added entries, unit card system, subject analysis of children's books, and a consideration of the principles which apply to the selection of subject headings and to the use of a subject heading list in actual cataloging. Reprinted from Subject headings for children's books. A.L.A. 24 p. Paper 25c.

*Subject headings for children's books* by Elva S. Smith is a less limited and more flexible list than that published in 1916. It is intended to serve as a guide in the cataloging of children's books either for a public library children's room or for elementary and junior high school libraries. Contains a good introduction on the cataloging of children's books and on the principles underlying the assignment of headings and the use of a list. A.L.A. \$3.75.

*Russia, the Soviet Way* is by Robert C. Brooks, a professor of political science at Swarthmore who weaves his discussion of Russia (R.W.P. no. 67) around the six books selected for further reading. Starting with what the general reader is probably most interested in, The Five-Year Plan, he moves on to a journalist's vivid and readable account of Russia today; next the peasant under socialized agriculture; then a view of economic life with emphasis on those aspects which will appeal especially to American business men, farmers, workmen, and women. This is followed by a picture of the social forces, propaganda, youth organizations, education, children's reading, etc., which are at work in an effort to mold a new citizenship in sympathy with the Communist outline. A.L.A. 50c. Paper 35c.

*School library yearbook no. 5* has recently been issued. It takes up standards where yearbook no. 4 left off. The standards provide for flexibility and adaptation to local conditions and set forth clearly and reason-

ably the aims to be sought. General recommendations are made for elementary and secondary schools and teachers' colleges of varying sizes—tables of percentages for budget expenditures being given. Six articles cover a survey of general standards for junior high school libraries from the principal's point of view, school library finance and budgets, integration of library instruction with the curriculum, cataloging, and other miscellaneous aspects of school library administration. There is also an extensive bibliography. A.L.A. \$2.50.

*Children's library yearbook no. 4.* This volume is full of good material. There are seven articles on the new emphasis and new concepts in the development of children's reading interest, three articles on the children's librarian, three on library service to special groups, and a lengthy annotated bibliography on children's reading. The book contains much for librarians generally, and for parents, teachers, and others who are interested in children's reading. A.L.A. \$2.25.

*Making the most of books*, by Leah A. Headley of Carleton College, Minnesota, is a type of book for which a real need has been felt. It arouses a genuine enthusiasm for books and serves as a practical guide to the person who wishes to improve his reading technique and to know how to use card catalogs, dictionaries, encyclopedias, and general reference aids. There are stimulating chapters on the rewards and significance of reading. Those on comprehension, concentration, and rate of reading are exceedingly practical. It is aimed at the college level, but will interest any serious reader. A.L.A. \$3. \$2.40 to libraries.

Standard catalog for high school libraries, second rev. & enl. edition, has just been published by the H. W. Wilson Company. It is a most valuable aid to school libraries and to larger public libraries. 3300 books are in the new edition, and it is a classified list. H. W. Wilson Company. Sold on a service basis.

A. L. A. Catalog 1926-31, is a book all libraries will want. It is a supplement to

the 1926 catalog, and lists, describes, and catalogs about 3000 books from among those published between 1926 and 1932. A.L.A. \$4.50.

#### A. L. A. MIDWINTER MEETING

The midwinter meeting of the A.L.A. at Chicago the last week in December was an active and important meeting. The Council and Trustees' section each had several good papers with live discussions. The statement on our cover of this number was adopted by the Council as well as the statement following:

#### Reduction of Public Expenditures

"The continued existence of a democratic society depends upon the maintenance of those educational, cultural, and social institutions which have been created to promote general education and wholesome living. The service of such institutions must not be destroyed.

"The need for economy is recognized. In many cities, counties, and states the unit cost of governmental services can and should be reduced. All taxing units should be required to live within their incomes except for permanent improvements and emergencies.

"A wholesale horizontal cut applying to all departments and activities is one of the least desirable ways of reducing, for it cannot be assumed that all departments are equally efficient and all activities equally important. Before reductions are made there should be a study by disinterested specialists and citizens to determine (1) what cuts can be made without limiting important services and (2) the relative importance to the public of the various activities. We will welcome such investigation of the institutions and activities we represent.

"We pledge our cooperation to forwarding public administrators in their efforts to find permanent solutions for the tax-payers' problems, through the complete elimination of the spoils or patronage system in all governmental activities where it exists;

through the improvement of the personnel; through the reorganization of areas and functions of government; and through improved methods of taxation. The elimination of waste should precede any curtailment of socially useful services."

Both the Trustees Section and the Council realized that the problems dealt with in the statement on the Reduction of Public Expenditures are common to all of the educational and cultural agencies. They therefore asked that the officers of the Association and the various library boards encourage the cooperation of groups representing other agencies and working for good government in general. This statement was drawn with the help of many people, including specialists in administration and representatives of educational and social organizations. It is hoped that it may be used to bring into existence some coalition or organization of the friends of all of the educational and cultural and perhaps social agencies, locally and by states, in order that they may be as articulate in demanding the maintenance of essential services on a reasonable basis as the organizations for tax reduction are for anything that will reduce public expenditures.

At the Trustees Section meeting many joined in discussion. Judge Ora L. Wildermuth of Gary in response to Mr. Gallagher's request for discussion commented as follows:

"Whoever is the author of this first statement is, in my judgment, entitled to very high credit. I have not seen, during this period of stress, a finer declaration of the whole general principle of the reduction of public expenditures than this. It seems to me that, if analyzed, it encompasses about the whole situation." He added:

"I am constrained to say one or two things in connection with the discussions that we have had this afternoon. I am afraid, perhaps, that it might leave an impression with the library trustees that we should stay away from the taxpayers' associations. I am not at all sure that we ought not to welcome them to stay with

us. I am fairly sure that we ought to welcome them. I do not believe that any library board can safely take the position that we must ignore these various organizations designed to reduce taxes, which I assume have been set up in almost every taxing unit in America. It seems to me that there is, perhaps, a better way to deal with them.

"I was very much impressed with the talk of Mr. Shanesy, of Evanston, and his splendid demonstration of what can be done to advertise the library, to get its service clearly before the public. It was a fine statement of a fine principle. It seems to me that it is not amiss for a library board to invite into its meetings representatives of these taxpayers' associations, with a view to letting them know what the library is doing and where the money is going.

"This fall, when it became necessary for us to adopt a budget for next year, we invited into our meeting representatives of two or three of these associations. When we got through, the representatives of those tax-paying bodies were in perfect accord with the members of our board.

"They were no different kind of people from those who composed the board. They were our neighbors, all interested in exactly the same thing we were interested in—not with the knowledge of the library that we had gained in twenty-five years of service on its board, but with the willingness to learn and with a respect for our judgment. We had no difficulty at all, and I think, perhaps, that the wrong impression was left here when it was stated that we ought to fight with these people. I agree with Mr. Shanesy, that we ought to fight when it becomes necessary, but it is rarely necessary, it seems to me. On the other hand, there are taxpayers' associations (I can name some) whose only purpose in life is to reduce somebody's taxes, and it does not matter where they hit or what they destroy. With those associations, of course, none of us interested in the social order of things can have any accord."

Dr. William L. Bailey, Professor of So-



cology at Northwestern University gave an address before the council on Does the library need deflation? Dr. Bailey concluded with the following summary of his discussion:

"So my defense for the library, at a time like this when its essentiality is being questioned and economy being suggested, would be along the following lines:

1. The library should not be restricted now when it is serving more people in their enforced leisure and doing much to maintain morale.

2. Super-emphasis on things and neglect of all the lessons of past history have brought us to this crisis; culture in the sense that a library may furnish is most wholesome now for restoration. Failure of leadership—which ultimately means lack of ideas and of sound perspectives—has brought us down to where we are. Perhaps now the well-to-do and our business leaders will do some corrective reading.

3. Also, for such a relatively essential service as it is (and it would be much more essential if the schools were really educating childhood and youth), the library is the most economical of public agencies. The school is probably the most uneconomical from this same point of view.

4. There has been no inflation in the library, and it does not need deflation. Rather its services are more than ever seen to be essential in the large sense, and expansion of its work in the schools almost imperative. We lose a great deal of what is put into the schools unless this latter is done.

5. And, finally, among all the institutions of the community, finance is more vital a problem for the library than for any other. The schools have been lavishly supported; for the other main institutions and agencies various other than financial aspects are most vital. The library has always received insignificant support. Any limitation of support now when its services are more than ever essential might be fatal to this recognized American institution.

6. On the other hand, I do not know

where a little money would go farther as a corrective "boost" out of the present depression than in sound expansion of public libraries. For public libraries have doubtless been helped in these times to a new vision of their strategic place in the social order."

### INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Minutes of two round tables held at the Evansville meeting were unavoidably left out of the last number, so they are included here.

#### School Libraries and Work with Children Round Table

The round table of the School Libraries and Work with Children was held in the Children's room of the Evansville public library, October 12, 1932, under the leadership of Miss Inez Crandle, chief of the Extension department in the Evansville public library. Seventy-four people were present.

Miss Ruth Adamson of Terre Haute was to have had the first talk. Her subject was Easy Books. Miss Adamson, however, was not able to be present and her paper was read by Miss Martha Covert of the Evansville staff. In her paper Miss Adamson differentiated between school and trade editions, naming several of each type which are suitable for library purchase, describing excellencies and character of various series of the school editions she had used.

Miss Elizabeth Hinckley of Muncie was next with her paper about Children's Clubs. It dealt with the different types of clubs, how they can be organized and managed, and with actual club work which has been carried on in Muncie. She showed several book lists which were used with their reading clubs, and also the diplomas which are given to the children after they have read the required number of books.

Miss Helen Hewson, the children's librarian of the West Side branch in Evansville, told of her Nature Club and Autograph Club. The Autograph Club read about famous living people and then wrote

to them asking for autographs; these were put into a book which Miss Hewson put on display after the meeting. An informal discussion of regular club meetings was held, also a discussion on the age limits in the clubs. Several librarians told of the different types of clubs which they had, among these were a Poetry Club, a Science Club and a Travel Club.

The next talk on Work with Foreign Children was given by Miss Ethel Else of Gary. This talk was especially interesting. Miss Else said that the main characteristic of a librarian who is doing work with foreign children should be kindness. A second requisite was that the librarian know the history, foreign traits and social background of the children with whom she is working. She stated that the discipline and theft problems were the outstanding ones in this kind of work. This she said was often-times due to the lack of understanding between foreign born parents and the American born children. As a remedy for this she suggested that these two groups be brought together on the common field of art and craft, which would instill in the children a feeling of pride for the culture of their parents' country. She illustrated her talk with various articles which had been made by the foreign children and adults who lived in the community around her branch. In her talk Miss Else suggested titles of juvenile books which could be used in introducing their parents' country to these American born "foreign" children.

The topic Work with the Schools was taken up by Miss Evelyn Sickels of the Indianapolis public library. She stressed particularly the instruction in the use of the library in the schools. Indianapolis has planned to use the Contract method this year. This is divided into five different blocks, each block setting forth the instructions and a list of problems. These five were: 1. Care of books. 2. Arrangement of books in the library. 3. The Card Catalog. 4. The Dictionary. 5. The Encyclopedia. This contract method, Miss Sickels stated, is particularly good in that the child

is given work suited to his capacity; the librarian can work with each child individually; the method itself saves time and energy in preparation; and it affords uniform instruction throughout the system. For work with the dictionary and the encyclopedia Miss Sickels showed loose pages from Webster's and the World Book which the publishers will supply for a nominal cost, thus giving each child a specific page with which to work.

Miss Sickels brought with her a set of small figures which she had gotten in England. These figures were characters from Alice in Wonderland, the Potter characters such as Peter Rabbit, Mrs. Peter Rabbit, Flopsy, Mopsy and Cottontail, Squirrel Nutkin, etc., and English historical characters such as Henry VIII, Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Black Prince, etc.

ELSIE STRASSWEG, Secretary.

#### Hospital Library Round Table

The Hospital Library round table was held in the children's room of the Evansville public library, October 12, with Miss Inez Crandle, presiding. Seventeen people were present.

Miss Crandle opened the meeting with a short discussion of the necessity of complete cooperation between the hospital and the library, saying that there was good cooperation in Evansville.

A. G. Hahn, business manager of the Deaconess Hospital had the first paper of the meeting. His subject was "Library service for the hospital patients and personnel." He expressed appreciation for the library service and said that bibliotherapy was one of the most valuable aids to convalescence. He divided his talk into two parts—what the hospital should expect of the library and what the librarian should expect of the hospital. In concluding he said the librarian should know both people and books, since there are so many different kinds of people in hospitals, ranging from intelligent people in the better rooms to patients from the city and county in the charity wards.

Miss Kitchell, of Vincennes, then said that her city had never expended any money on the library in the hospital, that they formed their collection of books through donations to the hospital. The truck was made by the manual training class, and their collection was permanent, since they kept the books until they were worn out. Miss Crandle pointed out that at Evansville, books were kept in the hospital collection only until they were soiled, and then were sent to other places, thus keeping the collection constantly changing. The librarian at Hammond said that they, like Vincennes, kept their books until they were worn out.

Miss McCollough emphasized the importance of having a hospital library by saying that there are methods of making contacts for the library through hospitals that can be made in no other way. Many people become suddenly very conscious of the library through the hospitals who probably would never have become so acutely conscious of it, if left to discover it by themselves. She said that Evansville had bought as generously as possible for hospitals, in an endeavor to put its best foot foremost, for it is a paying investment.

Miss Warren said that Brazil, Indiana, has had hospital service for about two years, and that they are planning a definite book collection for hospitals. She said that it is one service that every library should provide. It seemed that Evansville and Gary were the only two places with changing collections of books, since hospital libraries at other places received their books mostly by donation and kept them in the

hospitals until they were no longer usable.

Miss McCracken, head of the training school at St. Mary's Hospital gave a paper on the Library and the Training School, in which she pointed out the invaluable aid that she and her student nurses received from the technical books provided for them by the library.

Mrs. Frost, of the Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis, made the last talk on The Library under Hospital Management. She said that the interest in their library had been started by herself and that it had taken eighteen months to interest the board in her project. They used money brought in from the sale of waste paper to buy books. They kept the collection moving and visited the patients three times a week. Since the public library service has been discontinued the hospital operates the library itself. She said that since they had so large a nurses' home and had need there for a library and that since they have on their staff more than 400 doctors they needed a reference librarian to aid the doctors, and now that they have a librarian of their own, who works full time, they have had more success.

Miss Kitchell and Miss Bradford made a plea for Riley Hospital which is putting on a drive for books. They said that the library is equipped with furniture but has no books. Miss Crandle suggested that the meeting recommend that the I.L.A. help Riley Hospital to get their books. Miss Kitchell made a motion to that effect, which was seconded and voted upon favorably. The meeting was then adjourned.

MARION HUCK, Secretary.

### LIBRARY LEGISLATION 1933

Only one library bill of general significance was enacted by the 1933 legislature. This was introduced the first day of the session and passed the last day. It affects the township library act of 1911, as amended, removing the mandatory provision of the original act giving the advisory board of the township complete and discretion-

ary power over the library levy. Neither petition nor percentage of families using the library make the tax levy obligatory as hitherto. A similar provision was voted into the township act of 1895 but so far as known no library is now organized and operating under the 1895 act. Libraries with all other taxing units will be affected

by the change in the real estate tax law. The tax limit has been reduced to one dollar per hundred in rural territory outside incorporated towns or cities. The levy remains at \$1.50 in incorporated towns and cities. Provision is made, however, that interest and premiums on bonds issued before August 8, 1932 may be taken care of by additions above the limit. The membership of the county adjustment board is changed to consist of one member from the county council and six appointees of the Judge of the Circuit Court with the county auditor as secretary of the board ex officio. An addition of importance is that officials have the right to appeal to the State tax board for correction of insufficient levies. A bill affecting librarians personally will be the gross income tax bill under which all salaries and gross incomes will be taxed at one per cent with an exemption of one thousand dollars.

#### 1933 I. L. A. MEMBERSHIP

Last year one of the libraries in our state had a 100 per cent membership in the

Indiana Library Association. In this particular library each full time member of the staff was permitted to do three hours extra work at 50c an hour to reimburse them for their dues. Perhaps some of you may find this a helpful suggestion. Wouldn't it be splendid if all our libraries could have a similar record?

The Indiana Library Association needs your support more this year than ever before. All of you received letters sent to you by the Legislative Committee. These letters cost more than \$50, but they were necessary if we expect a cooperative appeal for favorable library legislation. Plans have also been made for a state-wide year-round publicity campaign. This would mean a possible expenditure of \$100.

Please help by sending your 1933 dues at once to,

GLADYS WALKER, Treasurer  
Indiana Library Association  
Columbus-Bartholomew Co. Library  
Columbus, Indiana

### DOES YOUR LIBRARY NEED YOUR HELP?

The above is the title of a leaflet just sent out to women's club library chairmen throughout the country. It has been prepared by Mrs. Frank J. Sheehan of Gary and is so suggestive of ways in which libraries may be helped and may work with the club women of the city or town that it is being reprinted here.

"Demands on our public libraries are increasing daily. Statistics for thirty-three cities show that, in the past three years, the circulation has increased 37 per cent on the average. The increase is general throughout the entire nation. To meet it, your library should have more books, a larger staff and an increase in appropriation. We find however, that, in a vast majority of these fine institutions, appropriations have been cut; vacancies on the staff have not been filled; funds are insufficient to purchase many, if any, new books to replace the old

ones that are wearing out so rapidly with constant use.

"Hundreds of our clubs are supporting or helping to support their local libraries and these clubs are already active in planning to meet these difficult conditions. During the years, however, the great majority of our libraries have become tax supported; they have rendered very efficient service and have not needed the help of our clubs. Today, thousands of these public libraries find themselves desperately in need of 'Friends'—desperately in need of club mothers just as much as they needed them at birth and in infancy. If your club does not now have some direct contact with your local library, will you not appoint a library committee or a library chairman, whose duty it shall be to find out definitely if your library is in need of help, and if so, what your club can do to assist it?

"The New York Times recently published an article that stated that 'when the story of how the people passed through this depression is told, the service rendered by the public libraries of the country, will claim no small attention. Impartial observers say, with the exception of those agencies giving actual relief, the public libraries of the United States are perhaps our most important institutions during times of depression.' Just as we spoke of 'essential' and 'non-essential' industries during the war, we may speak of 'essential' and 'non-essential' agencies in this time of stress, and schools and libraries must be classed as 'essentials'. The library is one of the most democratic of our institutions; it is entirely free to every person who wishes to read; it offers information on all sides of every question; it recognizes every religion and all parties; it is to adult education what the public school is to the education of the child. We must keep in mind, also, that this increased demand on our libraries is not merely a 'depression' demand as the New York Times pointed out, but that it will be a permanent demand, because the readjustments that must be made in our economic life will establish fewer hours of labor and more hours of leisure. What use the citizens of our nation are going to make of this leisure time is one of the most important questions before the American public today. The heavy demands upon our libraries is one answer and a very fine one, and our libraries must not fail this demand by showing darkened windows and locked doors to those seeking spiritual help.

#### How Can You Help?

"We suggest that club members can aid by giving:

1. INTELLIGENT AID FOR TAX SUPPORT. Club women can be invaluable to librarians and trustees in presenting the library needs to tax boards and to the public who pay the taxes. Study your library budget and inform yourselves thoroughly on costs of operation and economies

that have already been put into operation. Join with other local groups making studies of tax-supported institutions and interpret to them the demands being made upon the library and the amount of tax that must be obtained to meet those demands; every effort should be made to secure united public support for an adequate library budget as part of your city-wide program.

2. SERVICE. If your library appropriation is so reduced that some of its necessary services will have to be curtailed unless it receives help from lay citizens, club women who are capable and willing may offer volunteer service a few hours a week for repairing books, charging and shelving them, keeping the children's room open, maintaining the story hour, preparing material for the clipping file, maintaining service to branches, schools, hospitals and other institutions. We have many volunteer women sewing for charity, why not volunteers for library service among hundreds of our members who have had past training and experience?

3. BOOKS. Unless your library is very fortunate, books are much needed. In the next few months, as the purchase of new books decreases and the demands increase, the present volumes are going to become fewer in number and more shabby in appearance. Reports from every state in the Union show that the collection of books is one of the greatest library activities of our club women. There is greater need now than in the past few years. However, any solicitation of books should be planned very carefully and should not be undertaken without the full consent and cooperation of your librarian.

For the small library, a few books solicited from club members may suffice to tide over the present emergency. For the larger library a 'Book Shower' might seem a desirable method. However, some communities may find their book needs so pressing as to make it necessary to conduct a 'Book Drive' and enlist the assistance of the entire community. For any



type of solicitation, the following suggestions may prove helpful. The selection of the local committee is most important, and should include the press, the schools, the ministers and other educational and welfare agencies. The committee will probably designate a 'Gift Book Week.' A campaign of education must be planned; the public must be educated to give and give wisely; it must be informed definitely that not all gifts will be suitable for the shelves of a public library and that the library must be given the right to dispose of unsuitable books without fear of criticism. School children may aid with the collection of the books and an essay contest may be arranged to stimulate interest and give publicity. A book mark, gaily colored and attractive in appeal, may be inserted for several days in advance of the drive in the books going out from the library. A donor's gift plate may be adopted by the library to give permanent recognition to the donors of accepted books.

(For suggestions on book drives, write the A. L. A., 520 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, for the December (1932) issue of LEADS.)

**4. FINANCIAL HELP.** For clubs engaging in raising funds for the library, some novel suggestions have been received. In addition to tag days, suppers, bake or rummage sales, silver teas or selling articles on a commission, these suggestions may prove of interest:

**AN ANTIQUE EXHIBIT.** In some communities such an exhibit is made an annual affair and is planned on such a large scale that it attracts large numbers of exhibitors and patrons; a small admission fee nets a substantial sum for the library.

**RENTAL LIBRARY SHELF.** The Woman's Club of Globe, Arizona, raised \$1,300 in three years from the proceeds of their rental library.

**SPELLING BEE.** A Woman's Club challenged a Men's Luncheon Club to an old

fashioned spelling bee. From all reports a good time was had by all.

**FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY CLUB.** In Glen Ellyn, Illinois, several years ago, a few women met to see what they could do to assist the local library. They determined to form a 'Friends of the Library Club'; each one pledged to secure ten other 'friends'. The number has grown into the hundreds. One gala program is held each year, and the proceeds from this and One Dollar a Year dues make a fine contribution to the book fund of their library. Why not a 'Friends of the Library Club' in your city?"

#### Indiana Federation of Clubs, Resolution

WHEREAS, The Indiana Federation of Clubs has had a major part in the origin and development of our public libraries, and

WHEREAS, During this period of unemployment and discouragement, library patrons and borrowers have nearly doubled in number, some seeking wise use of leisure time, others desiring to make themselves more proficient that they may retain the employment they now have, and still others less fortunate who are cold and seek warmth and wholesome recreation without cost, and

WHEREAS, In some communities there is a lack of information and appreciation of this service on the part of the public and of many local taxing units and library tax levies, are, in some cases, being cut off entirely or so reduced that it will not be possible to serve the needs of the people,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, By the Indiana Federation of Clubs that we recognize the library as an indispensable part of our entire system of education, that we deplore such drastic cuts as will prevent local libraries and the state library from functioning adequately, and that we urge upon our local clubs their responsibility to study their local library finances and use their influence to maintain these institutions for public service.

**Third Annual Teacher Education Conference**  
at Indiana State Teachers College  
Terre Haute May 4, 5 and 6

The topic is "Relations of Extra-curricular Activities to Teacher Education." A cordial invitation is extended to all school librarians.

Program for Group Conferences of Library Science Department.

May 5, Friday, 11:00—Recreational Reading

Leader, Miss Mary J. Cain, Readers' Assistant, Indianapolis Public Library

3:00—Library Clubs

Leaders, Miss Wilma Bennett, Librarian High School Library, LaPorte

Mrs. Florence Schad, Librarian Manual Training High School, Indianapolis

May 6, Saturday, 10:30—Training Student Assistants in the High School Library

Leaders, Miss Velma Shaffer, Librarian Adult Library, Horace Mann School, Gary

Miss Bertram French, Librarian High School Library, Danville, Ill.

### SUMMER SCHOOL

Because of the general economic conditions, affecting libraries, and librarians, there will be no Summer Library Course given this year by the Indiana State Library. There have been only a few requests for applications to date, and we do not feel that we can afford to give the course unless we have at least twenty.

Any one interested in taking the work in 1934 should have their application in by January 1, 1934, if possible.

H. B. W.

**Indiana Documents Received at the State Library During May and December, 1932, and January and February, 1933**

- Corn Growers Assn. Report 1931.  
Ft. Wayne State School. Report 1931. (Contains report of Muscatatuck Colony at Butlerville.)  
\*Health, Board of. Bulletin V. 35, No. 4.  
\*Public Instruction, Dept. of. "School Laws of Indiana."

- Vegetable Growers Assn. V. 5, Program Review, 1932.  
Central State Hospital. Report 1932.  
George Washington Bi-centenary Commission. Report 1932. (First and final.)  
\*Health, Board of. Bul. V. 35, No. 11, November 1932.  
Logansport State Hospital. Report 1932.  
Madison State Hospital. Report 1932.  
Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home. Report 1932.  
\*Supt. of Public Instruction. Indiana School Directory 1932-1933.  
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### AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RETIREMENT FUND

The American Library Association retirement plan provides for retirement annuities resulting from payment by members of the library staff, or from payments by both the library and members of its staff, and is intended to provide at retirement such income as the total contributions make possible.

All employees of the following three classes who have been engaged in library work, as defined by the American Library Association, for at least three years, are eligible for membership in the plan as of the date on which the plan is made effective for the employing institution or organization. (a) Individual members of the American Library Association, (b) em-

ployees of a library or members of an association of employees of a library which is a member of the American Library Association, (c) employees of the American Library Association. Other present and future new employees of these three classes will become eligible to become members of the plan as of the first of the month following completion of three years' library service.

Each member of the plan will contribute 5 per cent of salary monthly, to the nearest dollar, as determined by a salary classification (suggested by the Company). The minimum monthly contribution, regardless of salary, will be \$3. Except where it is illegal, the employing institution or organization will deduct the contributions of members from their salaries, after such deductions have been authorized by the members.

Where desired, additional monthly contributions for the purchase of additional income may be arranged. Also, where desired, additional lump sum contributions for the purchase of additional income may be arranged. Changes in monthly contributions can be made only on the anniversary of joining the plan. Present employees may discontinue contributions at any time. The normal retirement date is the anniversary of joining the plan nearest the sixty-fifth birthday. Other arrangements for retirement will be provided for.

The amount of retirement annuity will depend on the employee's age at entry into the plan, sex, and amount of total contributions. Tables showing amount of annuity resulting from each dollar of basic or additional monthly contributions commenced at various ages and continued to age sixty-five for men and for women have been worked out. Also, tables have been worked out showing the amount of annuity resulting from \$100 additional lump sum contributions at various ages, for men and women.

Plans for options for payments in case of death either before or after retirement have been worked out, as have plans for

continuance of retirement annuities to dependents or for withdrawals from the plan.

A second plan, the contributory plan, is also suggested. In this plan, contributions by members of the staff and by the employing institution or organization are involved. Members' contributions are treated in all respects exactly as in the non-contributory plan: such members simply secure additional benefits resulting from the library's contributions.

Each institution or organization that joins on this basis will contribute, for the benefit of each member of the plan in its employ, four-fifths of the amount the member contributes. Additional monthly or lump sum contributions may be made at any time, the usual and normal purpose of such contributions to be recognition of past service. Tables are available for this plan. The amount of retirement annuity provided by the library for any member by reason of the library's regular contributions will depend on the member's age at entry into the plan, sex, and amount of the library's total contributions for the member.

Regardless of withdrawals from the plan before retirement date or the reason therefor the member will retain full benefit (in the form of a "paid-up" annuity) of all contributions made by the library on his behalf up to the date of withdrawal, in addition to the benefits resulting from his own contributions. This is equally true in cases of transfer from one library to another. All of the library's contributions for each member remain to his credit until he retires or dies.

In case of death before or after retirement, none of the library's contributions are payable to the member's beneficiary or returnable to the library, because probable deaths are considered in the library's rates. Expected dates are discounted in advance. This is the reason a contribution of 4 per cent of salary by the library will buy about as much annuity as 5 per cent by the employee.

Any employee may easily determine just what membership in the plan will mean in

his or her own case from tables that will be supplied upon application.

The committee appointed on annuities and pensions, after much study, decided upon the plan outlined here, after getting the approval of the American Library Association Council and the Executive Board. It will be underwritten and administered by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Under this plan, each employee may, through contributions, set up a guaranteed retirement annuity payable normally from age sixty-five. It guarantees the payment of a definite income for life.

Inquiries concerning anything about this retirement plan may be made to the Indiana State Library, or to the American Library Association Retirement Plan, American Library Association, 520 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, or to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

### Shall We Have a Rental Shelf?

The question of a rental shelf is before many librarians. In some libraries where rental collections have been popular, it has been necessary to discontinue them, because so few patrons could afford to pay the small fee. In other libraries there is a request from the public for a rental collection of new books. Many book funds have been cut so drastically that the demand for new books cannot possibly be met. Rental shelves may be a solution.

Several libraries have met the rental

shelf problem satisfactorily. In one small town, the women's clubs each donated a small sum, and the combined amount began a collection of ten books. One librarian asked for gift money from patrons and received \$47. That will take care of the new fiction collection for the year. Other librarians have interested friends in buying books, and after they have read them, they have been given to the library. Each Board member of one small library gave a new book and this meant seven books on the new rental shelf. This is continually growing because library patrons are now giving money or a new book.

Income from an endowment fund, or a similar fund could be used for rental books. If none of these suggestions seem possible a definite loan from the regular book fund might be made. Each month a certain per cent could be returned to the general fund until the loan was all paid back.

Some librarians have asked publishers to give books to the library. I think this unfair to the publisher. I am sure they would be glad to help us if possible, but our decreased book fund has meant less business for them. Publishers might consent to put a collection of books in the library and let them pay for themselves but this would not always meet the popular demand for new titles from various publishers. When books on the rental shelf pay for themselves, they should be added to the free shelves, and the money can then be used to buy new titles for the rental shelf. H. B. W.

### NEWS NOTES FROM INDIANA LIBRARIES

**Alexandria.** A serious error was made in reporting to the auditor the township tax which was placed at two mills instead of two cents on the hundred dollars. This will result in a loss of nearly one thousand dollars. With the reduced income for this year, it will be necessary for the library to discontinue the branch at Orestes, and to do away with the library service which has been furnished the township schools. Several economy measures have

already been placed in effect, among them being the decision to close the library on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday nights in the future. Salaries at the library have been reduced, the telephone discontinued, and it will likely be necessary to discontinue services of some of the library employees entirely.

**Anderson.** "In the public library, during the past three years, 27,718 men, women and children have made application for bor-

rowers' cards and the privilege of using books for home reading. During the year just closed, 1932, 283,679 books were taken into Anderson homes. Thousands of people have each week made use of the newspapers and magazines in the free reading room. Still additional thousands have used the valuable books to be found in the reference room.

"In three years book circulation has increased over one hundred per cent. The library staff has maintained an unbroken desk service from nine in the morning to nine at night.

"Library attendants have answered thousands of questions; they have repaired thousands of books; they have examined, collated, accessioned and cataloged several thousand new books and prepared them for circulation; displays of special books have been made; collections of books have been prepared for schools and camps.

"To handle the rapidly increasing volume of work specially trained and expert assistance is necessary, for the work must be done quickly and quietly, with as few mistakes as are humanly possible. With the coming of another year the library faces a greatly increased volume of work; it must conform to a decreased budget.

"The income which will result from decreased property valuations and a lower tax rate will not be adequate to meet the demands made upon it by the public. With a reduction in the number of assistants it will be a problem to handle increasing numbers of people.

"Every item in the budget must be reduced; closest attention will have to be paid to the purchase of supplies; to the purchase of books; to the use of lights and fuel. The librarian and assistants are working up a 'One Year Plan' for the library considering economy in small matters as well as larger, and devising short cuts in work and ways and means of reducing expenses."

In January the library board authorized closing the library Mondays. This has been changed and for the present the library will open daily at 11 A. M.

**Andrews.** The library will be closed all winter because no funds are available to purchase coal and lights, officials have announced. When weather conditions permit, the building will be opened every Wednesday for about twenty minutes for the accommodation of school children.

**Bicknell.** Spring moving day at the public library came March 2 and 3. "We moved one and a half blocks south on Main street (110 North Main Street) into a much busier and more centrally located district. We are saving much on rent and have a newly papered and painted building, nice open windows in which to have displays, a large skylight and about three feet more of length in the room. Our cost of moving was not great. Part of our help was donated—one girl who reads so much said she felt as if she owed the library more than she could ever pay and she was willing to help us, and she worked two days gratis. A local man donated his truck and service free and helped our boys move the desks and equipment. The moving of the books and shelves was very systematic. We had three boys with two trailers and we moved a section at a time and then cleaned and replaced the books in their respective places as soon as the shelves were up at our new location. Everything was moved and in readiness for business again on Saturday, and we had accomplished two things at the same time—spring house cleaning and moving!"

**Bloomington.** The annual report of circulation indicated that the public library has been meeting, during the past year, the greatest demand for service in the history of the institution. A total circulation of 320,575 books was reported, representing a gain of 31,849 over the preceding year. Of this total circulation 175,356 were adult books and 147,932 were juvenile. Two outstanding effects of the depression were noted. There was a gain of 32,344 books loaned to adults. This gain is attributed to the enforced leisure on the part of many people. The loss of circulation to children



was brought about because of the withdrawal of the libraries from the grade schools in the city and the reduced number of visits of the book truck to rural schools. "What this loss of reading material may mean to these children will be hard to estimate."

At the beginning of 1932, 14,561 borrowers were registered at the library. The number had reached 16,773 at the beginning of 1933, a gain in one year of 2,212. Of this number 1,517 were adult and 695 children. In the city 10,217 persons or 55 per cent of the population are registered. In the county 6,556 or 37 per cent of the population.

There are now 22,724 books in the city library, and 9,108 in the county, 1,736 new books were added to the city collection and 1,685 to the county. Books loaned from the desk to city borrowers numbered 164,897; to rural borrowers, 32,897; through the city schools last spring, 33,120; from the truck, 90,090. During the year 143,478 people came to the library, a daily average of 464. The daily average of books loaned was 1,037.

The work required for this immense circulation was accomplished by one part-time and four full-time employes whose average placement of books in circulation amounted to 71,234 volumes apiece.

No change has been made in library hours yet but they will become necessary in July because of an appropriation cut of 49 per cent in the county and 59 per cent in the city.

**Brookville.** Gift money amounting to \$47.00 has been donated to the public library to supply books for the new rental shelf, which has been in operation for the past few weeks and which is proving to be a highly successful project. A gift of ten dollars, received recently from the Bicentennial Commission, is to be used for the purchase of books of non-fiction.

**Butler.** Owing to shortage of funds the public library will open this year only three afternoons and evenings each week. It has

also been decided by the board that twenty-five cents an hour will be charged for all meetings held at the library to help defray the added fuel and light expense.

**East Chicago.** Circulation of books at the public library in 1932 increased 22 per cent over the previous year, reaching 400,000. A particularly noticeable feature in the last year has been the increased circulation among adult readers, the total at the Baring Avenue building, advancing from 53,290 in 1931 to 71,059 in 1932 and the home use of books at the Indiana Harbor building moving forward from 81,875 to 105,384 over the same period.

**Elkhart.** The staff of the public library has been enjoying a series of weekly talks by civic leaders of the city. Paul W. Kerr of the Chamber of Commerce discussed legislation and R. D. Mathias of the First National Bank the gold standard.

"Well, it looks to me as if this is the busiest place in town." This is the greeting that is superseding other salutations at the public library loan desk.

Librarians have been convinced of this fact for some time. Just to prove the fact, an actual count was taken. One by one the entrance of every man, woman and child was marked by a black line on a paper. At 9 in the evening, a totaling of the marks showed that 465 children had been served, 499 men and 519 women. In all, 1,483 patrons had used library privileges.

Some had spent hours in reading and study, others had brought a question to be answered, a few had merely returned books, but by far the greatest number had both returned borrowed books and chosen others for home consumption. These latter books numbered 1,303. Not a "busiest day," according to the librarians, for on the previous Saturday a total of 1,615 books were loaned.

**Evansville.** Since a public library first opened 20 years ago, patrons have read 10,424,535 books from the shelves, Miss McCollough reported at the annual Library Board meeting.

In 1913, when only the West Side and East Side Libraries were operating, only 79,976 books were read while in 1932 at the peak of the library's usefulness, 879,430 books were circulated.

Despite the closing of Wheeler and other school libraries, 30,997 more books were circulated in 1932 than in 1931.

Miss McCollough reported 37,198 persons, or 32.8 per cent of the population of Evansville and Vanderburgh County are active users of books.

The library system now owns 182,751 books, 157,429 for city circulation, and 25,322 for the county beyond the city limits.

During last year 8,567 books were added at a cost of \$13,048.93, and 10,840 thru gifts and binding of pamphlets, magazines and newspapers.

An increase of nearly 1,000 new patrons was credited to the new Central Library building opened last May.

The Central Library had a circulation of 146,643, a gain of 45,019 over 1931. Gains at the branch libraries ranged from 312 at the Law Library to 9,095 at East Side.

In the reference department, 19,690 persons were served. At the desk, 5,332 direct questions were answered, a gain of 2,372 over 1931, and 867 questions were answered at night in the new building.

There was a recorded reading room attendance of 50,811, a gain of 21,270 readers, at Central Library.

A Library Support Committee has been appointed by the associated Parent-teacher associations. Permanent organization of the committee has been effected to protest against curtailment of library service due to lowering of the library tax levy.

Miss Inez Crandle, who has been head of the extension department of the public library since February 14, 1927, left March 1 to be in charge of establishing a library at Plymouth Meeting, Pa., a small Quaker settlement about 10 miles from Philadelphia.

Miss Crandle also has been in charge of the children's work in the city. Her place will be taken by Miss Mildred Voelkel, a

member of the Central library staff, and she will be succeeded by Miss Aurelia Bissmaier, now at Henry Reis. The place at Henry Reis will be filled by Miss Ruth Burlingame.

The library which Miss Crandle is to establish is an endowed one, the money having been left by a member of the Friends group several years ago and added to since. The library will be opened at once in a room in a home on the Germantown pike, and the new building is to be erected within a year.

Prior to coming here, Miss Crandle was with the New York public library, the Mauch Chunk, Pa., library, that in Dubois, Pa., and in Savannah, Ga. She taught classes in story telling in the summer school at Ocean City, N. J., several seasons; has conducted children's literature classes in the Chatham County Summer Normal school in New Jersey, and was formerly a lecturer on the administration of the small library, in Carnegie Library school, in Pittsburgh.

Frankfort. On February 14, 1908, just 25 years ago, the library building was formally opened to the public, according to a newspaper article of that date. This article describes the new building and tells how it was made possible through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, who gave the money for the building. Going back to the records of 25 years ago Miss Thompson reports that the circulation for the calendar year 1908 was 28,092, or a per capita circulation of 3.95. During the year 1932 the total number of books loaned was 126,907, or a per capita circulation of 9.78. These figures show that the growth in the circulation of books at the public library during the period of 25 years is more than 351 per cent.

Gary. Miss Kathryn Sharp, formerly in the public library, has recently been appointed assistant on the staff of the Sarah Lawrence College library at Bronxville, N. Y.

True vengeance for a mean-minded person would be to wish that his hated enemy

were a Gary public library book. For the display now in a prominent glass case in the main library building, showing what the dear public does to the tomes it borrows, reveals that a fate a hundred times worse than the proverbial dog's life is that in store for a volume from the library shelves.

Biffed, banged, chewed and torn, the books on exhibit are but sad and forlorn wrecks of their former selves. Fire and water and mice and men have made tattered messes of the one-time stiff and shiny bindings.

Giving credit where credit is due, the librarian who arranged the display very laconically labelled each book with a word to explain the cause of its unhappy condition. There is one tagged with the simple word "Doggy." Another, ripped and sticky, looks suspiciously like "Baby." The charred remains of a one-time novel proclaims its nemesis as "Fire" and the smeared and messy type of another resulted from "Water." "Kitten" and "Mouse" also came in for honors as first class bibliocasts.

While the volumes on exhibit show the extremes of book destruction, still every book taken off the shelves by borrowers to an extent comes in for the same hard wear given them. According to W. J. Hamilton, city librarian, 20 circulations is the average number of times a book is used before it must be rebound.

Because more borrowers are using their cards these days than ever before, the binding costs for 1932-33 are expected to be increased considerably. However, Mr. Hamilton pointed out, as each rebinding charge takes that much money away from the amount which otherwise might be spent for new books, the public would have a better selection of new editions if it took better care of the old ones.

But until the public realizes its responsibility on this score the library board must continue to figure puppy dogs and mice into its annual budget.

Mrs. Albert Edwards, librarian of the Pulaski School, Gary, for the past five years, died February 17th after a brief

illness. Mrs. Edwards, who was a sister of Walter White, author of *Fire in the Flint*, was a graduate of Atlanta University. A young woman of charm, high ideals and a quiet humor she was much loved by the students and her fellow-workers.

The public library would like to buy a copy of Quaipe's *Chicago* and the old Northwest, if any library has a duplicate to sell at a reasonable price.

**Goshen.** Mrs. Ella R. Heatwole, first librarian of the public library and resident of Goshen until 1914, died February 13th in Palo Alto, California. The funeral was held in Goshen February 20th, the library closing in respect to her memory.

Interesting statistics regarding Goshen's public library which was thirty years old January 16th were made public following a meeting of the board of trustees. An all-time record for circulation was established in 1932, according to the report of Miss Elizabeth Rockwell, who showed that 194,100 volumes were given out, an increase of 49,000, or 33.8 per cent, over the 1931 record of 145,100. In this connection, it is interesting to note that expenditures were decreased 13 per cent in 1932 over 1931.

Another remarkable revelation was the fact that the first inventory in two years, only recently completed, shows a loss of but 90 books from a total of 36,000 volumes and a two year circulation of 340,000. In line with the general campaign for lower taxes, the library will operate this year on a budget of \$8,123, as compared to expenditures of \$11,277 during 1932 and \$13,755 in 1931. In order to operate this year, salaries have been cut 14 per cent, purchase of books, magazines and newspapers have been limited to \$600 (as compared with \$2,000 last year) and the library opening hour was changed from 9:00 A. M. to 12 noon, effective February 1st. The closing hour will be kept at 8:00 P. M. as long as possible. Other economies are also planned.

Elmer S. Kauffman in announcing his candidacy for city clerk stated that if nominated and elected he would at once effect

a reduction of 10 per cent in the clerk's salary, one-half of this amount to be returned to the city's general fund, and the remaining half to be donated to the public library for the purchase of books and periodicals dealing with the current economic crisis. "Our public library," Mr. Kauffman said, "has a fine collection of books dealing with existing economic issues, but its purchasing budget (in the interest of economy) has been reduced from \$2,000 to \$600 and this will certainly mean a curtailment in the acquisition of this highly educational literature. It is my belief that a donation of five per cent of the city clerk's salary to the library for the purchase of constructive popular literature of this character will go a long way toward maintaining that institution's present policy of providing the people of Goshen with wholesome food for thought."

**Hammond.** Mr. Howard arranged a series of library talks over the radio station KYW in February, under the auspices of the Adult Education Council of Chicago. Mr. Howard talked on "Why read"; William J. Hamilton on "Caroling Dusk—Some negro poets"; Frank H. Whitmore on "Life begins at 40"; and Miss Hazel Long on "Friendly books for a winter's evening."

**Indianapolis.** The modified Detroit charging system, adopted at Broad Ripple Branch a year ago and at the Central Library the 12th of last December, has proven so successful that it has been adopted also at Rauh and Riverside Branches. Patrons learned easily, are pleased, and the staff find busy days "less painful." (Central adult daily average circulation for February was 1,742.)

Twenty-eight members of the Indianapolis Public Library staff have signed up for the new A. L. A. retirement plan and have organized the "Indianapolis Public Library Annuity Association" with Ethel Cleland as president, Cerene Ohr as vice-president and Bertha Smitha as secretary-treasurer. The plan was put into operation on March 1st.

The library has a new publication "Indianapolis Public Library Antennae" for distribution at the monthly staff meetings reporting activities of the various departments and professional news. Library resources such as bibliographies compiled by special departments or branches, hobbies and special fields of study of staff members, contacts through club memberships, talks made by staff members, and current articles of notable professional interest are listed.

All graduates of the 1931-1932 training class have now received appointments. Six are on the I. P. L. staff and two have temporary positions elsewhere, Betty Jane Barrett in the new Home Loan Bank and Jeannette Shepard in charge of the circulating library at Lieber's Art Store. No class has been conducted this winter.

Truth Wakeman sails March 30 from New York to be married in Tokyo to Lieutenant Redfield Mason of the U. S. Consular Service in Japan.

On Monday, February 27th, a count was taken of all persons entering the library and its branches and of all books and magazines shelved. The total was 11,558 persons, of whom 1,862 used the Central adult departments. Fifty-six per cent of the latter were men. These 1,862 persons took out 1,957 books, and 2,866 used books and magazines were returned to the Central adult shelves that day. 185 magazines were used in the Business Branch and 198 pamphlets, clippings and financial services. From the seventeen community branches 7,822 patrons took 11,048 books.

The state library fared very well in the legislative session. The budget was increased to \$72,500 annually, a gain of about \$8,000 a year. The sum of \$6,000 was granted for moving the library. There was some discussion early in the session about placing the courts in the library building but space was not found available for any such project and the courts were granted more room in the state house after the library is moved out. The new building is making good progress, is now enclosed and partitions erected. The legislature passed

an act continuing any balances or delinquent taxes received to the credit of the state library and historical board after the building commission appointments shall expire. Under the general plan of reorganization adopted Governor McNutt has expressed the intention of placing the library and historical activities under the State Board of education as part of the Educational department.

**LaGrange.** Through the aid of the Woman's Club and the generosity of several individuals the public library was able to prevent 25 magazine titles being taken from their subscription list owing to the reduced finances.

**Liberty.** A Liberty library patron was asked, "What, in your judgment, would the public like to know about the library?"

He replied, "Its value to the community."

To understand this one must be a frequent visitor in the library. He must see the rush of children at the noon hour; the high school pupils who come in after school and in the evening; the women belonging to the county clubs who are looking for material on some subject of national or international interest; the men, women and children who cannot afford subscriptions to magazines and may read all of them at the library and borrow any but the last copy.

He must see the quantities of books which are taken to all the schools in the county. He must slip into the Murphy drug store at College Corner and see the shelves of books of which Miss Murphy is librarian.

He should ask to see the station in the post office at Brownsville, and the separate room which is being used as a library in the Kitchel High school.

He should know that more than 200 meetings were held in the library last year, with no charge whatever.

It would be a surprise to the people who are not especially interested in the library to station themselves near the building on Saturday and watch the constant stream passing in and out during afternoon and evening.

The present economic depression with its accompanying unemployment, has stimulated the demand for library service and greatly increased the circulation of books. And with this for the last three years, has come a steadily decreasing income, and in spite of that the circulation of books showed a 16 per cent increase over 1931, reaching 58,260.

**Logansport.** Total circulation of the public library for 1932 was 386,930 books, showing a gain of 34,859 over 1931. In the county 123,198 books were loaned. The library served a population of 31,060. Four thousand two hundred forty-one books were purchased in 1932 and the library received gifts of 191 books. Worn out books totalled 1,526. The library was open 306 days last year and the book truck was on the road 212 days. The city showed 16,249 new borrowers and the county 7,997 last year, making a total of 24,246.

**Michigan City.** In accordance with the reduced budget the public library will close each evening at 6 instead of 9 P. M. Mrs. Leroy Bartels and Mrs. Henry Spychalski concluded their duties February 1st.

**Monticello.** The library board has announced that the library hours will be from 12 o'clock to 6 o'clock with no evening hours. This change in the hours is made as a measure of economy.

**Muncie.** Miss Florence Bly, of the junior department of the public library, has gone to Urbana, where she will complete her courses in library training at the Illinois University school of library science, graduating in June. She has been granted leave of absence from her position at the library.

**North Manchester.** Reduced revenue for the public library has made it necessary to make a change in the library hours, and hereafter the library will not be open in the evenings at all, nor will it be open at any time on Wednesday. The open hours will be Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons from 2:00 until 5:30, and Saturday morning from 9:00 to 12:00 and Saturday afternoon from 2:00 to 5:30.



**Princeton.** It has been almost a year since the rental shelf has been started at the public library, and in that time 146 books have been put into the collection and have yielded \$91.31. Sixty have been transferred to the free collection; four have been stolen. Eighty-two are still in the rental collection. The loss of the books has been in part compensated by gifts. The collection has in a large measure fulfilled its purpose—that of furnishing a supply of new fiction which we could not otherwise supply. It offers at all times a fair choice of recent fiction, and the books are always fresh and clean. Moreover it has added a considerable number of books to the regular collection.

**Scottsburg.** Miss Mount reports 86,313 volumes circulated last year by the local library, an increase of nearly 15,000 over 1931. Circulation per capita for the county was 12.4 for last year, the highest record ever made.

**Sullivan.** In order to conserve lights and reduce expenses the public library is open each week day between the hours of 12:00 noon and 6:00 P. M. Donations of books and magazines are also solicited.

**Vincennes.** Miss Jane Kitchell has contributed a very interesting article on The old "Vincennes Library" to the December number of the *Indiana Magazine of History*. It covers seven pages and gives intimate details of organization and many records from the minutes of the Vincennes Library Company. The library was organized in 1806 with Governor Harrison in the chair. Benjamin Parke became the first librarian.

**Wabash.** The library board has voted to close the public library indefinitely beginning May 1st. The rate for the new year was reduced from \$4,500 to \$1,500 making it necessary to meet a great reduction in income. It is hoped that it will be possible to open in the fall, at least on a part time basis.

**Winchester.** The new lights recently installed at the library have added much to the comfort of patrons who found the old type lamps far from adequate. Table lamps, long considered desirable, are no longer needed, with the added advantage of a reduced wattage which will count materially on the light bills.

## PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1932

(Libraries reporting by April 1st)

City	Population served	Registered borrowers	Number volumes	Circulation	Expenditures
Akron.....	2,573	1,264	8,241	28,685	\$3,084
Albion.....	3,758	1,917	7,733	37,806	2,085
Alexandria.....	7,330	2,814	9,270	67,963	3,418
Anderson.....	43,548	27,718	46,855	283,678	25,800
Angola.....	3,652	2,279	7,597	22,870	1,858
Atlanta.....	4,246	2,206	7,503	39,598	3,060
Attica.....	4,195	2,062	12,325	34,440	2,310
Auburn.....	7,208	4,314	10,749	57,027	4,001
Aurora.....	5,039	3,219	7,836	26,210	2,984
Avon.....	1,454	632	6,000	18,718	995
Bedford.....	18,631	5,582	24,250	160,126	6,748
Bicknell.....	8,492	5,978	11,271	126,902	3,388
Bloomfield.....	3,780	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloomington.....	35,974	16,711	31,832	320,575	17,194
Bluffton.....	5,074	3,761	15,289	66,428	4,890

## LIBRARY OCCURRENT

City	Population served	Registered borrowers	Number volumes	Circulation	Expenditures
Boonville.....	6,911	2,397	14,268	52,671	4,427
Borden.....	1,325	866	1,895	2,324	183
Boswell.....	1,432	805	3,543	12,283	1,521
Brazil.....	9,383	2,514	12,087	70,521	6,120
Bristol.....	1,388	885	8,167	38,563	704
Brook.....	1,416	491	5,371	10,638	1,027
Brookston.....	1,892	1,383	4,470	18,852	1,750
Brookville.....	3,949	2,906	8,896	37,094	3,374
Brownsburg.....	2,602	1,373	6,218	18,219	1,635
Brownstown.....	1,758	1,354	3,425	26,453	555
Butler.....	4,259	1,562	6,525	23,378	1,359
Cambridge City.....	4,833	3,419	18,343	104,513	4,909
Cannelton.....	2,265	.....	3,875	13,760	400
Carlisle.....	2,974	1,426	5,602	23,145	1,215
Carmel.....	2,803	1,576	6,600	15,963	1,908
Carthage.....	1,783	1,021	7,250	15,585	2,254
Centerville.....	2,218	1,652	5,190	21,500	1,027
Charlestown.....	2,725	.....	.....	.....	.....
Churubusco.....	2,205	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clayton.....	2,193	663	1,626	11,695	1,158
Clinton.....	13,573	8,643	29,600	153,766	4,630
Coatesville.....	1,485	904	7,537	21,047	1,668
Colfax.....	1,509	1,089	3,298	15,508	1,038
Columbia City.....	6,952	3,978	16,365	62,266	5,708
Columbus.....	24,864	8,010	30,719	303,975	13,246
Connersville.....	12,795	5,799	15,038	125,030	7,665
Converse.....	1,886	768	5,446	22,751	1,232
Corydon.....	5,732	2,550	5,374	23,668	2,187
Covington.....	2,817	1,143	6,810	20,407	2,151
Crawfordsville.....	13,568	8,061	30,114	166,674	10,913
Crown Point.....	6,232	2,835	11,573	46,669	4,528
Culver.....	2,994	1,870	5,502	19,591	2,290
Danville.....	3,131	1,192	9,105	33,127	1,027
Darlington.....	1,566	1,098	7,146	14,667	1,748
Decatur.....	6,490	603	10,223	35,872	4,097
Delphi.....	3,198	3,176	16,372	29,785	3,030
Dublin.....	727	519	5,652	8,821	392
Dugger.....	4,304	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk.....	2,583	2,315	4,280	15,917	508
Earl Park.....	1,031	785	7,936	33,041	2,309
East Chicago.....	54,784	13,967	50,994	399,821	47,704
Edinburg.....	2,930	1,788	5,744	37,612	1,386
Elkhart.....	35,289	15,722	44,784	283,959	22,059
Elwood.....	13,499	6,498	14,844	120,596	8,441
Evansville.....	113,950	37,198	182,751	879,430	143,627
Evansville (Willard).....	102,249	4,492	63,959	152,133	10,286
Fairmount.....	2,056	2,018	3,449	13,246	845
Farmersburg.....	993	390	1,925	10,070	515
Farmiland.....	853	580	1,846	7,900	557
Flora.....	2,358	903	8,406	21,987	2,203

## LIBRARY OCCURRENT

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City	Population served	Registered borrowers	Number volumes	Circulation	Expenditures
Fort Branch.....	2,378	997	4,957	15,699	1,300
Fortville.....	2,470	1,097	7,617	25,665	2,740
Fort Wayne.....	146,743	69,957	212,193	1,279,076	126,548
Fowler.....	6,247	3,890	18,926	109,783	5,874
Francesville.....	1,262	739	4,150	20,085	1,620
Frankfort.....	12,969	6,926	25,207	127,296	8,169
Franklin.....	8,989	3,190	22,336	103,579	8,198
Fremont.....	1,387	.....	.....	.....	.....
French Lick.....	6,133	1,638	4,493	28,731	1,508
Garrett.....	5,715	2,559	8,942	56,558	3,427
Gary.....	117,516	37,454	150,628	942,652	110,537
Gas City.....	5,749	774	5,887	47,573	2,904
Goodland.....	1,585	893	4,680	24,881	1,682
Goshen.....	12,006	5,532	22,138	194,100	10,678
Grandview.....	1,788	1,017	3,057	8,685	715
Greencastle.....	6,658	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenfield.....	5,817	4,143	14,020	49,049	3,703
Greensburg.....	5,702	2,743	12,997	77,170	5,809
Greentown.....	2,305	954	3,601	17,540	730
Greenwood.....	4,217	1,591	7,410	37,319	2,859
Hagerstown.....	2,359	1,382	6,650	30,968	2,358
Hammond.....	64,560	23,267	92,469	890,019	54,842
Hamford City.....	8,096	2,818	19,895	47,951	3,956
Hebron.....	1,982	928	4,530	19,966	1,716
Huntingburg.....	4,396	1,314	5,854	24,003	2,252
Huntington.....	13,420	6,624	39,439	156,336	9,561
Indianapolis.....	364,161	135,340	585,939	3,277,169	394,612
Jasonville.....	3,536	1,310	3,596	24,501	997
Jeffersonville.....	16,868	5,757	16,789	111,179	4,896
Kendallville.....	5,439	3,110	12,015	55,632	4,881
Kentland.....	1,972	980	7,021	23,145	2,488
Kewanna.....	1,575	944	3,945	9,778	1,445
Kingman.....	1,452	631	2,474	7,923	841
Kirklin.....	1,421	1,035	4,721	9,846	904
Knightstown.....	2,209	1,636	6,548	22,168	2,055
Knox.....	2,589	1,642	2,915	15,054	899
Kokomo.....	32,843	18,498	50,354	.....	10,516
Ladoga.....	2,595	1,460	11,057	43,907	.....
Lafayette.....	26,240	5,561	48,398	103,219	12,723
LaGrange.....	3,328	1,190	5,993	30,382	2,552
LaPorte.....	15,755	6,025	29,838	148,458	13,915
Lawrenceburg.....	6,869	1,945	8,510	51,368	3,487
Lebanon.....	8,471	6,233	26,866	100,408	6,819
Liberty.....	5,880	2,684	8,239	58,260	4,651
Ligonier.....	2,890	3,153	13,721	60,908	4,324
Linden.....	1,224	769	4,834	18,978	2,127
Linton.....	10,079	4,181	13,617	104,397	4,116
Logansport.....	31,060	24,246	68,374	386,930	19,825
Lowell.....	4,031	1,497	6,222	27,520	2,457
Lynn.....	2,217	.....	.....	.....	.....

## LIBRARY OCCURRENT

CITY	Population served	Registered borrowers	Number volumes	Circulation	Expendi- tures
Madison.....	19,182	14,156	17,308	142,604	6,699
Marion.....	24,496	6,554	73,320	304,990	19,370
Martinsville.....	7,073	3,669	12,700	65,924	4,294
Mentone.....	2,755	966	6,130	15,733	1,114
Merom.....	1,869	733	4,441	12,348	702
Michigan City.....	28,121	14,958	25,089	207,219	.....
Middletown.....	2,546	1,367	3,687	23,570	2,172
Milford.....	2,756	693	4,407	17,952	1,780
Mishawaka.....	28,630	10,772	25,030	218,801	15,836
Mitchell.....	6,464	1,597	5,092	35,158	2,242
Monon.....	2,438	1,389	4,792	21,488	1,675
Monterey.....	975	791	8,571	16,489	841
Monticello.....	3,440	2,405	15,421	30,307	3,365
Montpelier.....	2,883	943	12,370	23,709	2,471
Mooreville.....	2,521	2,036	7,999	30,674	1,822
Morgantown.....	748	493	689	8,081	116
Mount Vernon.....	8,085	2,503	12,282	89,855	3,996
Muncie.....	48,933	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nappanee.....	6,137	1,984	7,042	67,708	7,669
Nashville.....	5,168	1,951	6,960	22,440	1,715
New Albany.....	25,819	10,100	33,561	154,564	6,566
Newburgh.....	3,505	1,527	7,325	23,253	1,697
New Carlisle.....	2,144	1,247	4,792	26,008	2,313
Newcastle.....	14,027	5,625	16,810	101,754	9,031
New Harmony.....	1,022	.....	26,037	30,096	2,590
Newport.....	9,665	4,214	6,684	95,822	6,272
Noblesville.....	6,564	3,290	18,618	79,066	5,611
North Judson.....	2,337	1,925	5,133	14,617	2,088
North Manchester.....	4,950	1,534	8,618	63,315	3,524
North Vernon.....	11,800	9,310	17,748	205,207	7,561
Oakland City.....	3,908	2,182	6,171	33,918	1,688
Odon.....	1,897	1,500	7,071	20,026	766
Orland.....	746	338	3,690	2,744	247
Orleans.....	2,408	2,072	3,701	19,456	1,178
Osgood.....	1,928	424	4,388	11,513	1,449
Otterbein.....	1,254	950	4,515	12,342	1,726
Owensville.....	3,354	1,712	7,614	28,435	1,372
Oxford.....	1,430	1,132	7,858	23,021	2,016
Paoli.....	3,602	687	5,359	24,329	2,006
Pendleton.....	5,007	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennville.....	1,298	450	4,100	8,479	369
Peru.....	12,730	4,393	30,509	76,838	7,237
Petersburg.....	2,609	1,554	6,200	39,752	2,084
Pierceton.....	1,832	714	6,459	12,027	1,804
Plainfield.....	3,339	1,870	9,215	37,752	3,187
Plymouth.....	7,240	2,963	13,567	68,053	4,542
Porter.....	805	898	3,416	11,079	431
Portland.....	6,759	2,041	11,476	67,825	5,175
Poseyville.....	1,892	379	3,180	10,201	508
Princeton.....	10,459	5,279	22,775	97,852	5,829

## LIBRARY OCCURRENT

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CITY	Population served	Registered borrowers	Number volumes	Circulation	Expendi- tures
Raub.....	492	213	1,683	1,295	439
Remington.....	1,764	958	4,860	19,219	1,333
Rensselaer.....	3,882	1,749	21,512	35,455	4,343
Richmond.....	37,408	24,857	.....	235,169	12,668
Ridgeville.....	909	682	4,617	14,020	799
Rising Sun.....	3,747	2,334	7,752	33,074	2,805
Roachdale.....	1,403	754	4,409	10,543	1,159
Roann.....	1,402	339	3,021	6,419	890
Roanoke.....	849	272	1,627	6,414	326
Rochester.....	10,890	4,923	17,067	124,715	8,691
Rockport.....	4,459	1,984	4,404	30,798	1,381
Rockville.....	3,379	2,643	8,323	45,244	2,135
Royal Center.....	1,562	993	4,858	22,768	2,106
Rushville.....	7,023	580	9,808	62,564	7,089
Salem.....	5,563	2,457	10,195	45,552	2,946
Scottsburg.....	6,664	2,052	12,598	86,313	3,502
Seymour.....	8,803	5,592	17,717	105,658	8,401
Shelbyville.....	12,275	5,889	19,880	106,914	6,439
Sheridan.....	3,487	2,601	7,085	21,015	2,216
Shoals.....	3,016	1,141	4,020	16,335	1,412
South Bend.....	104,193	34,885	110,145	1,059,558	91,884
South Whitley.....	2,423	1,146	8,258	25,210	1,958
Spencer.....	8,843	3,010	11,726	57,355	3,882
Spiceland.....	1,678	642	2,858	9,561	1,270
Stilesville.....	939	436	1,839	5,459	605
Sullivan.....	7,824	3,669	8,966	46,997	2,109
Swayzee.....	1,452	661	5,202	17,565	1,709
Syracuse.....	2,166	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tell City.....	4,873	1,838	7,335	32,597	2,709
Terre Haute.....	62,810	19,171	104,295	704,792	50,316
Thorntown.....	2,203	1,190	7,333	14,327	1,978
Tipton.....	7,071	4,121	16,792	62,724	4,503
Union City.....	3,084	1,715	7,506	43,269	2,551
Valparaiso.....	9,287	7,363	16,619	101,343	5,993
Van Buren.....	1,762	422	4,410	25,301	1,543
Vevay.....	8,432	5,033	15,340	74,949	4,985
Vincennes.....	17,564	7,452	29,692	202,800	15,520
Wabash.....	8,840	1,925	9,914	73,624	4,593
Walkerton.....	1,137	936	3,165	10,489	694
Walton.....	1,896	763	5,622	25,552	2,013
Wanatah.....	1,260	304	2,881	7,196	840
Warren.....	2,029	1,962	8,249	37,334	1,615
Warsaw.....	7,740	5,927	22,315	109,931	8,915
Washington.....	13,103	3,785	15,932	90,295	4,963
Waterloo.....	1,702	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waveland.....	1,682	727	7,682	23,336	1,966
Westfield.....	2,706	1,481	6,120	23,093	1,691
West Lafayette.....	5,095	2,354	8,276	46,677	3,765
West Lebanon.....	929	611	4,638	13,090	1,132
Westville.....	1,417	671	5,462	10,675	1,475



## LIBRARY OCCURRENT

City	Population served	Registered borrowers	Number volumes	Circulation	Expendi- tures
Whiting.....	19,880	4,676	22,232	140,892	13,098
Williamsport.....	1,443	998	3,053	8,133	.....
Winamac.....	2,509	859	5,179	33,331	2,099
Winchester.....	4,487	2,869	12,971	33,919	2,285
Wolcott.....	1,824	665	1,650	8,092	846
Worthington.....	2,383	1,310	7,417	30,562	1,674
Zionsville.....	1,970	.....	.....	.....	.....

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### DISTRICT MEETINGS, 1933

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Secretary</i>
May 9—	Scottsburg	Jewell Mount	Mrs. Nettie V. McConnell, Rising Sun
May 11—	French Lick	Mrs. Sarah Melton	Mabel Hollowell, Paoli
May 12—	Owensville	Mrs. Jessie M. Mauck	Louise Husband, New Harmony
May 16—	Logansport	Alice D. Stevens	Mary Cochrane, Delphi
May 18—	Whiting	Hazel F. Long	Margaret Wallace, Gary
May 23—	South Bend	Ethel G. Baker	Blanche McKee, Nappanee
May 25—	Fort Wayne	Margaret M. Colerick	Clara Drew, Bluffton
June 1—	Clinton	Esther Rohner	Mary L. Foxworthy, Ladoga
June 2—	Lafayette	Florence G. Ruger	Lucile Brown, Otterbein
June 6—	Connersville	Caroline Dunn	Vernie Baldwin, Greenfield
June 8—	Alexandria	Mrs. Ralph Bertsche	Nellie Pettijohn, Sheridan

**AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE  
CHICAGO, OCTOBER 16-21, 1933**

